## NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Military and Naval Movements on the Mississippi.

Tremendous Efforts of the Unionists to Open Navigation to the Gulf.

Herenlean Efforts of the Rebels to Prevent Them.

Xerxes, Cyrus, Julius Cæsar, Hannibal, Alexander and Napoleon to be Outdone.

The Natural Course of Great Rivers to be Changed.

The Pather of Waters to Be Set Aside, and Another River -- "the Great Union River" ---Opened to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Plans of the Southwestern Campaigns as Developed by the Rebels.

Sews from Lake Providence, Yazoo Pass, the Vicksburg Cut-Off and Port Hudson,

The reports in the Memphis journals of Saturday, Feb. mary 28, are very encouraging with regard to the suc sees of the Yazoo Pass expedition. It was confidently plated that the gunboat Carondelet and five others had

were pushing onwards to their destined position. The Memphis correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, ader date of March 1, confirms the news as follows:— Tazoo Pars is supposed to be a success. By it boats would be enabled to reach the rear of Vicksburg and the lucing the place. All boats passing up and down the wer are now compelled to report at White river and Tanco Pass.

Lake Providence cutoff is a success. No doubt is enter ained that our boats will be able to enter Red river

Rebel Accounts.

PORT HUDSON, La., Feb. 25. wards Lorgansa. The advance guard, one thousand strong, is at Amite river, twelve miles from this place. This is deemed an important measurement the This is deemed an important movem prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

POST HUDSON, Feb. 27, 1863. Colonel Mill's Legion, the Fourth Louisiana, Colonel Huster, and Fennery's battery, drove the Yankees from Point Coupee. The enemy ignominiously retreated at the appearance of our forces. The reported force of the enemy at Paten Rouge is thirty thousa

The Mississippi Valley Grand Campaign. The opening of the Mississippi river is now the grand shject which occupies the attention of both the Union and gation of the river, while the latter, as evinced in the not be accomplished. As an evidence of this we have par advance by the Yazoo Pass, while batteries and troops are employed at Vicksburg and Port Budson to imped and, if possible, stop our movements in those directions The Union army is now engaged on three grand plans for the reduction of Vicksburg and the opening of navigation, and these pines the robels are using might and main to thwart. There is little doubt but that the future historian will have to class the siege of Vicksburg and in the most important meger of the world.

The Three Union Plans. sountries in which they take place: but so great a change valley has never yet been accomplished in the history of by investing armies, and victories won by such a course powerful body of water been changed out of its course as now contemplated in this region. Neptlean in his maxims recommends the using of streams as a means of other offence or defence, out there is natural toping a river for hundreds of miles from its natural led, or of his opening an entirety new routs of navigation

by the same means.

CYBUS TURNED THE EUPHRATES AND CONQUERED

In ancient history we find that Cyrus, whole com-mander of the army of the Medes and Persians, con-quered Babylon by turning the course of the Uphrates, after having laid seige to the city for ever two years. Taking advantage of a great annual Baby louish festival, when the whole city was engaged in reve ling, he ordered the artificial bank of the Eaphrates to be ut away, by which action the river passed off into another direction. This river, when flowing along its regular sourse, passed under the walls of the fortified city, and being drained, left an unguarded entrance into Babylon along its bed. Two columns of troops then entered the place by this channel and without opposition, and thus

The Dutch on one occasion defeated an invading army by changing the course of their streams. During the Spanish invasion of Holland in the sixteenth century the to drive out the enemy, out a number of the dykes, with which the country abounds, and les the waters overflow the lands to such an extent that the march of the invaders was prevented.

OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS IN LIKE STRATEGY. During the present war our armics and easy have made or two attempts of a similar nature. The stone feet attempted to block up and change the channel of the har-bor of Charleston; but the measure was comparatively a failure, as it only helped to deepen instead of destroying the main channel. At New Madrid, Mo., a canal was con whereby the bayous above and bates that place were connected, and navigation through them made practicable from the Mississippi above Island No. 10 to the same river a few miles below that point. This canal, however, did not change the course of the main river—it merely epened a new route of travel. It, however, helped mainly in the reduction of the fortified island and like positions the Kentucky shore, which had previously blockaded structed under the authority of military engineers, have avoid rapids in rivers; but these did not directly change the course of the waters. They merely made new routes

but the present echemo which is occupying the attenfar more gignetic character. The mighty Father of Three distinct plans of operation are now in progress. such important in treif, but all trading to the same co wet, namely the reduction of Vickeburg.

tent of country involved, is the Great Union river to be formed by the opening of the Mississippi into Lake Provi-dence. By referring to our map it will be seen that the lake in a few miles south of the Louisians-Arkansas line. It is situated in Carroll parish, Louisians, and thes about one mile west of the Mississippi river, which, without doubt, once flowed through the bed of the lake. It is about six miles in length, and from it leads two, at the present time, not unimportant streams, viz: the Tens river and the Bayon Macon. At the lower extremity of the lake its waters approach much nearer the river, and at this point the canal is being or has been cut. The removal of the levee allows the Mississippi waters to flow along its old channel and connect with the lake, thus reodering an entrance into the lake easy from the river at a point seventy-five miles above the fortifications of Vicksburg. Having once entered the lake a navigable stream south can be formed by way of Tensas river. This river is two hundred and fifty miles long, and is navigable during six months of the year by steamboats for one hundred and fifty miles from its junction with the Weshits. It nursues a testions of the year in the weshits. tion with the Washita. It pursues a tortuous course in a direction nearly parallel with the Missiesippi until it mites with the Washita at Trinity, a village of Cataboule hos formed is called the Black river, which falls into the above where the latter falls into the Mississippi river,

Mississuppi and Louisiana. Eut as this outlet of the Red

river is fifty miles above the fortified positions at Port

Bodson, and between that place and Vicksburg, it be sary to find another outlet to the Gulf than by

the delta of the Massissippi, to reach which Port Hudson has to be passed.

THE ATCHAPALATA RIVER now comes into play. This river is an outlet of the Red river—half bayou, buil river—and commences a few miles from the mouth of the latter, at the north extremity of Pointe Coupee parish. It flows nearly southward through Schetimaches lake and enters Atchafalaya bay on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated a two hundred and fifty miles. The channel is much obstructed with driftwood, which hinders a free navigation in the summer, but in high water steamers can navigate from the Red river to the Gulf. Its name in the Indian dialect is "lost water." It is not at all unlikely-in fact it is almost a matter of certainty—that formerly this river or bayou formed the main channel of the Red river before it forced its way into the Mississippi river above Fort Hudgen. If the waters of the Mississippi could be adoced to now with any degree of force into Lake Provi dence it would naturally make its way to the Red river: and if by any engineering skill the current of the Red river could again be made to flow along its original channel, the Atchafalaya, a powerful and navigable stream would be formed from the Mississippi. fifty miles above Vicksburg, to the Gulf, a distance of over five hundred miles, cutting off Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Natchez and

New Orleans.

CAN THE RED RIVER BE BLOCKED UP? There is but little doubt, if any, that the Red river may be completely blocked up and the course of the stream turned into the Atchafalaya, if a proper engineer be set to work upon it. After the route through Lake Providence and the Tensas river is opened to the Red river vessel loads of stone to the mouth of the stream and sunk? What is to prevent them being floated past the batteries to the same place? If the rebels sink them by their projectiles they only help to dam up the Mississippi, thereby forcing the water into lake Providence. If the present water course of the Red river be blocked up, even only partially, the water will find its conicet outlet, and that is by way of the Atchalafaya. The scheme is practicable, and with very little skill and some amount of bravery can be easily accomplished. At least it can be tried, and by its success the cities of Vicksburg, Natchez, Fort Hudson, Baton Ronge and New Orleans will seen be placed in the list of the departed—with Athons, Carshago, Tyre, Rome, Jorusalem and Ephesos. We do not suppose England will object to this arrangement.

THE PLAQUEMINE EXPENSION.
In connection with this subject, the robel newspapers report that an expedition of gunboats, with a large number of troops, left New Orleans some time since for up the river, and it is expected that more will yet follow Of course the utmost secresy is observed on our side in the arrangements, but there is no doubt in the minds of the rebels extensive operations are contemplated on the Red river to open up this very route. The fleet, consisting of vessels of light draught, avoided Port Hudson, and, instead of entering the mouth of Red river, passed through one of the numerous bayons leading into the Red river, and Scaving the Mississippi somewhere about Plaquemine; at least such is the accounts published in the rebel newspapers, although they doubt its final

The pext plan of operations is by the Vicksburg out of or canal. This canal, which was started from an idea suggested by the late General Williams, has been a matter of such platfitty on both the Union and rebel sides of the question, and has been constructed under the eyes of the rebel military authorities, that there is no secret in the matter. The object of the canal was to induce the channel of the Mississippi to force itself along it new route, leav-ing Vicksburg for inland or on the edge of an inland lake. As yet the canal has not been proclaimed a success, although the prospects of its final completion are good the robels assert that the canal cannot be a success until the bard strata of the sub-soil is removed and the sand reached, and as they say that he is the best of the being removed unless by blasting—there a prospect of its being removed unless by blasting without a great amount of labor and loss of time-they

THE REBEL BATTERIES AT VICKEBURG. The rebels do not consider that their blockade of the Mississippi river at Vicksburg is entirely perfect, for a correspondent of the Knoxville Register, writing from

a correspondent of the Knoxville Register, writing from Vicksburg, February 14, says:—

I am still more and more confirmed in my opinion that guideats can passedene silker might or day, and not be in juried cory much. A beat running at full speed down a swift correct is hard to hit but if think transports can be stopped, should they try it, especially in daylight. I guess we will have snother trial about to night with the two below. This allows in made to the Queen of the West and the 18-500, one of which has since been captured and the other destroyed.—Et. Histaria.) They will be able to command the river below as far as Port Hedeon, and might help very much in reducing that place. The Mississippi has to be opened—so they say—and you may look every day to har of stirring news from this quarter. Remore says new that they are unulting for positions to lay derest the form and the doing so, or while setting their troops across in the ferry beast and what around boats and skiff they

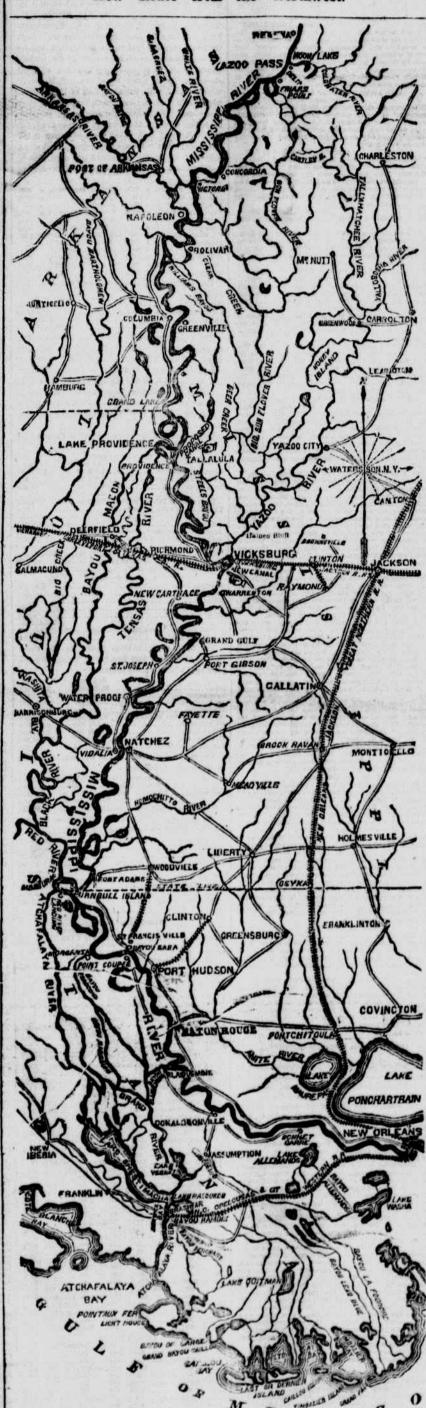
The above quotation would intimate that a movement of the l'aion army across the river for a land attack, in con-nection with a navai one, was expected by the rebels; but as yet we have received no intelligence that we can publish without detriment to the Union cause that would end to confirm such as idea.

THE TARGO PARK EXPEDITION.

We now come to the third of the gigantic operations relative to the turning of the rivers, bayous and streams te the people of both North and South as the Yazeo Pas asiness in the winds of the rebels. This Yayon Pass was formerly a regular navigable water course; but, owing to the fact that when the Municippy river reshove a certain level it would everflow almost all the adjacent lands, a legislative enactment caused its mouth at the Misoscippi to be closed by the construction of a eves. The present expedition has opened the pass again by removing the leves and clearing away the obstruc-The rebels report that a steamer has succeeded in will succeed in getting to the rear of Victaburg. The Mobile Register, in alluding to the exertions made by the tion army to find a new route to Vicksourg by way of

The report of a Yankee steamer having got through this to vance, and they had almost to take her to pieces and corry ner through piecesneal at least it was actually ne command in feed, but an tending to the same of the progress, and they had almost to take her to pieces and corry ner through piecesneal at least it was actually necessary sometimes to take off her paddle bearin. The Yaloo Pass makes out from the Massissippi to Moon Lake, is short, and not difficult of navigation when in proper order. From Moon Lake to Colorater river russ the Colorater river russ the Colorater river russ the Colorater ray statem unless long—if it were structed out—as cross d at the creak-dest faing you can think of and hard to be a command to take her to pieces and toward the part of the property of the property in the part of the part of the property to the part of the p THE GREAT UNION RIVER.

Map Showing the Important Water Courses Opening Into the Gulf of Mexico which May Form the New Route from the Northwest.



by Coldwater river, the route lies to the Tallahatchie and Yazzo.

About twenty years ago this communication—the whole of which goes by the name of the Yazzo Pass—was rendered navigable by the State has chanced, and, preferring the reclamation of the swamp lands to the salvantages of this navigation, the pass has been closed by an act of the Legislature, and a leves thrown scross it on the Massisaippi. For some time flatboat men permated in the massis the leves and pussing through B, to prevent which timber was felled so as to obstruct the channel, which was properly only navigable for flatboats at first. The news from Memphis, however, shows that more than one vessel of war has pushed cowar! to wards the

than one yeasel of war has pushed onward towards th trap or not time alone will show.

The Route to Vicksburg. Pass leads directly into Moon Lake, a sheet of water about

flows in a west south-westerly direction to Tunica county, where it turns towards the neath and enters the Tallahatchie river, in the county of that name. This last river is the principal branch of the Yamo, and, after being oined by the Coldwater, pursues a southerly course out t unites with the Yallabusha, to form the Yazos on the wastern border of Carroll county. From the entrance t Yamo Pass to this point it a distance of between two bundered and fifty and three hundred miles. At high water the whole of this route is perfectly mayigable for light draft steambouts. The Yance, as formed by the beltioned function, pursues a very expentine crures in a the Mississeppi above Vicksburg. The land through de p, nerver and sloggish. The whole roote from the and is m t equalled for navigable qualities, after the first and of which the Coldwater river buging. This river few miles are pussed, by any river of equal size.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Reported Chasing of the Privateer Alabama by a Union Gumboat.

Captain Augur, of the brig Conder, recently arrived

from Porto Rico, reperts that he left that port on the 20th of February, and on the next morning, at about forty miles from Porto Rico, he saw a three masted bark rigged steamer, which he believed to be the Alabama, with her foresail, mainsail and jib set, making all sail in the direction of that port. She was closely followed by another seemer of about the same size, which vessel appeared to be chasing her. This latter vessel had all her yards down; but from the distance—seven or eight miles—the brig was from the two steamers, and being to leaward Capt. Augur could not state which gained the better of the race. Both steamers were weather bound, but were going under full head of steam.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HANOVER BY THE PERATE RETRIBUTION. Captain Case, of the schooner Hanover, of Province lown, captured off the island of Hayri by the pirate

cheener Retribution, while on the voyage from Boston to Aux Cayes, has arrived. He took passage, with his mate and one man, from Port Au Prince to New York in the brig flird of the Wave, Captain Murray, to whom Cap-tain C. in greatly indebted for his police attentions. Captain Case thus states the circumstances of his cop-

Captain case thus states the circumstances of his copture.

On the 30th of January was off the south side of San Domingo, close by the port of 1/Ause of Hairaudi, when I saw a schooner running down with the American flag Sping: her course was directly towards me; as she crossed my bow I first saw her battery with the guos run out; as her captain hailed me the American flag was dropped and that of the Conrederate States hoised in its pince; the display of force on the part of the pirate was of course everwheiming, and I was collaged to close his orders, he sent his fleutemant and dive of his crew aboard in a boat, the ligutemant was a mere boy, a Southerner, of the name of Gray, who appeared to be ill at case at the husiness in which he was engaged, he was epided courteous, remarking that the Hanover was a good price for them, and then requested me to go aboard the fletribution, for have an interview with her commander.

When Capt. Case stepped upon the deck of the Retribution, her commander, capt, Lock stepped forward and said, "Ah, Capt. Case, do you know mer have you ever seen me before?" Capt. tass replied, that to the best of his recollection he never had. "But it know you. Capt. Case, very well by reputation," said Cant. Lock, "thous syour brether, Rouben Case, your mans. I believe, he washington Case." Have called end of Provincetown several times; once in a whaler belonging to Mr. Cheale."

Lock replied that it was four miles, and that he was a prize to the schooner for fluttion and the Confederate flag.

As it was impossible to resist, I requested the favor.

a price to the schooler fermination and the Concaserate
flag.

As it was impossible to resist, I requested the favor
that he would at once put me ashore; he assented, telling
me to take my clothing and that of the crew, and the boat
of the Hanover. He took my charts and those of the mate,
and the chromometer, which belonged to Mr. Wheelwright,
the charter of the versel.

Tianded on the shore at about dark. In the meantine
a portion of the crew of the Retribution had been sent on
board the Hanover, and both vessels sailed off together. I
presume that she was taken to one of the cays and sold to
the wreckers.

The people of Hayti received me in a hospitable man
ner, stating that if the pirate bad some within range
of their battery they would have given him a warm reception.

of their battery they would have given him a warm reception.

After landing I met with seven of the crew of the Re.

After landing I met with seven of the crew of the Re.

tribution, who had been put ashere at Cape Tiburon.

They informed me that they originally shipped in the Retribution for the purpose of running the blockade at Wilmagton, N. C., with the understanding that they were to
return. A day or two before the capture of the Hanover,
however, the Retribution received her armament from the
schooner Daxie.

The crew were then mostered, informed that they were
te cruise as a Contederate privateer. Seven refused to
serve in much a business, and were put ashore as above
stated. They assert that toptan Locke has so commission from the Confederate States, and is, therefore, nothing but a pirate.

They also state that the only other vessel taken by the
Retribution was the brig J. P. Elikott, before reported,
which was recaptured by the crew on board, and taken
to St. Thomas.

Captsin Lock was dressed in a naval coform, and is

which was recaptured by the crew on board, and taken to St. Thomas.

Captwin Lock was dressed in a naval uniform, and is without doubt the same person who safed from the port in the bark Vernon and other vessels several years sloce. Captain Case considered it an aggravation of his mission tures that he should have been captured by a Nova Section. Captain Lock was born in Varmouth, N. S. The Retribution was formerly a propeller, and could still be exconvered to one as she has the same form of after body. The space between the stempost and rudderpost is filled, which gives her a very long run, and by which she might be easily detected is teen breadisden. She is almost flat upon the floor, has sharp ends, and off the wind sails very fast; but close hauled, having little depth of keel, and not being copured, she is not weatherly.

The is fore-and aft rigged, carries galf topsails and stay-

weatherly.

She is fore-and aft rigged, carries gail topsails and stay-sails, and is pretty well found aloft. Her armament consists of one rilled thirty pounder amidality and two twelve pounders, one on each side, and she has a crew of twelve beach combors, principally British subjects or escaped

The Commander of the Rebei Pirate
Schooner Retribution.

(From the Seston Traveller, March 5.)
We are informed that Captain Lecke, of the pirate
schooner Retribution, which has captured several
United States vesses in the vacinity of the West India
leands within the past few weeks, including the schooner
Hanover, of Beston, is an Englishman by birth, but was Hanover, of Besten, is an Englishman by birth, but was formerly a resident of Massachucetts, having been in the employ of shipowners at this port. At one time he was in command of a swift bark, owned by a goutleman of this city, which made a very successful run to the Cape of Good Bope. On the return of Captain Locke to this prix, bowever, the owner did not seem well establed with the result of the voyage. Captain Locke, in reply, remarked that there was one branch of the business in which such a swift craft would be successful. "What is that?" asked the owner. "The silve trade," remarked daptain Locke; but when he observed that the suggestion was unpalatable, he turned it off as a joke, it was runored at St. Thomas that the commander of the Betribution was a traiter to the configuracy, as his orders were superative to burn all his prizes. He can the contrary, was attempting to sell the vessels which he captured, with their cargoes.

## THE NAVY.

An Albany paper prints a review of the attack made by the Montack on the above batteries, from which we ake this extract :--

An Albany paper prints a review of the attack made by the Montauk on the shore batteries, freix which we make this extract:—

The Montauk got her position and we all hardmered away for three hours; several guns were dismounted the enemy were again and again weeps from them, but they supplied their places and kept up an unremitting fre. The recits made in the loose sand, of which the fert was observanted, were required, the enemy sighting with the greatest determination and plack. We were obliged to give it up as a had job. The Montauk was struck forty times in this affair by rife bults and elph and ten inch solid shot, but came out with no material layary. My nice little cabin was knocked into a cocked hat. The interfacting part of this adventure is the performance of the Montauk—she being one of the new class of Monitors, and this being the first time sky of them have been subjected to the severe test of actual service. You will be interested, it know, in hearing of the powers of iron. Sho is a great curiousty. The shot struck her in every part secondary to fully prove her newthereathing. On her last deck, protected by one inch plates, over eight inches of oak and beams twicke by twelve inches twenty three of oak and beams twicke by twelve inches twenty three of oak and beams twicke by twelve inches twenty three of oak and beams twick by the first of the inches apart, the requived five or six shot. They made furrows, but glances, doing no layery. Her side armor filve inches) was struck researciedly maxing couls about one such deep, covering a segment of one fourth the circum creace of the shot, which were masked by the impact. Upon her burset even falls have a marked his entire the last of the turret. In no place the plating, serve through roth the covernation in the produced upon the plat house on tops of the gen. The same check was produced upon the plat house on the law of the turret. In no place was the received and struck the form the descharge of the gen. When a shot struck the formation from the law of

Letters for the Blocksding Squadron

The United States standar Manachusetts, Acting Vo-inter Lieutenant W. H. West commanding, leaves the lew York Navy Yard on March 10, 1863, for the South Atlantic blockading equadrone, and will take letters and nuclaiges for vessels in that equadron if sent to the Brundyn Navy Yard before that date.

INTERESTING FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Expedition of Colonel Phelps to Northumberland County, Virginia.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE

Captures of Rebel Prisoners, Mails, Horses, Cattle and Corn.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 7, 1963. The expedition under Colonel Phelps, to Northember-land County, Va., returned this afternoof, after an em-

cently successful trip.

The force left Belle Plain last Tuesday, in steamers, and vas composed of picked men from the Fourteenth New York State Militia, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth New York Volunteers, and Captain Virgeo's

company of the First Maine cavalry. The Herald correspondent accompanied the expedition. Owing to the ignorance of the pilet concerning the Coon river was not effected until Wednesday noon, when the whole command debarked, and Colonel Photos, with his stail, at the head of the cavalry, dashed on into ing a rebel soldier and taking the entire town by serprise save a few dusty papers and old letters, the office not

having been reopened since the raid of Colonel Fairchild several weeks since. The jail was next examined, but the cells were empty At night the command bivouscked a few miles outside the place, and next day foraging parties were sent out in various directions and the cavalry despatched on a scout

ing expedition into Lancaster county. The foraging parties seized one thousand bushels of orn, fifty horses and mules, a large number of fine beef cattle and quite an amount of medical stores. Two peat offices and several stores were visited, and two important

rebel mails captured. The cavalry also seized a large number of horses and

mules, and are now on their way overland to Fredericks.

the rebel army. He was in command at Belle Plain and Aquia creek hat summer, during the occupation of those places by the enemy, and burned a number of barges oaded with hay, &c., that had been blown ashore in the gale at the time of General Furnside a last movement. He has also been very active in enforcing the conscription and the arrest of Union people, and his capture has occasioned not a little secret ejoicings on the part of his neighbors. His family were exceedingly violent when our troops visited his house, one of them drawing a rovolver upon the officers.

A smaggler, who had shipped across the Potomac over

one hundred thousand dollars worth of contraband goods, engaged in the same traffic, and who have oppressed loyal citizens.

Two clerks in the rebel departments at Richmond were portant mail found in their pessession. Among the let-ters were recommendations to citizens of Baltimore, and official correspondence to parties in London, addressed to The country is quite barren, and by the visits of both

armies has been stripped of nearly everything. The inhabitants are destitute, and great suffering prevails. The mers remaining are busily engaged in ploughing and pre-paring for the spring crop.

No cebel troops are upon the neck save a few cavalry, engaged in enforcing the conscription and eccorting con-traband goods across from the Potomac. Several depots for smugglers are established along the

Peternse, but lack of rations and proper transportation prevented Colonel Pheips from visiting them.

Very little Union sentiment was found, though a few

welcomed us heartily, and offered their services se pilots, and conducted the expedition faithfully through the tertuous channel of Coon river. A few contrabands came off, but, owing to the small size of the steamers the horses, mules and corn could only be removed, and the beef cattle were left at the landing.

Upon the return of the expedition the high wind compelled the heavily loaded steamers to lie at applier vester there small boats were sent on above for water, and a number of contrabands came off to the steam lone! Thelps sent them back, having no right to barbor slaves from a loyal State. Before their return, however, their owner made a complaint to one of our gunboats lying above, and as the expedition came up an officer was sent aboard, with instructions to detain the command and take the commanding officers into cut-tody. A satisfactory explanation was given, and the party was at length allowed to proceed.

Captain Wadeworth and Lieutenant Wilcox, of General great service.

Much credit is due to Captain Pitkin, post Quartermas ter at Belle Plain, for energy and tact in fitting out the expedition. Transportation was very scarce and of an inferior quality; yet, notwithstanding them difficulties, the troops were admirably provided for, and obstacles overcome that would have effectually defeated the object of the movement if affairs had been placed in the hands of a less energetic officer. Yesterday the steamer Prederick Graft was run into and sunk off Windmill Point. All on hours escaped.

Affairs in the army are remarkably quiet, and the restrictions upon the exchange of newspapers have effects

Simultaneously with the outset of Colonos Phelps' expetition, a small force trom one of the Jersey started upon a similar raid to a different part of Dine. It

and of Colotel F. X. Brantik, is progressing with rapidi ty. Recruiting offices have been opened in various curts of this city, and, not withstanding the column which is generally experienced in raising retruits, there is every hope that the facesders will shortly take the field. The headquarters of the regiment are nituated at as White street. Capt. Charles J. Dunleavy is recruiting at 160 Consec street, who offers every indocument for recruits to join his company. These recruiting anady far-ters may be known by the large tag which flutters from ters may be known by the large may been marked, bear ing the macripulon—of five President, Googe B. McClei-lan." The bancer was bossied by Mr. Thomas M. Cheep, proprietor of the house, shortly after the removal of tion, McCleilan from the command of the Army of the fo-toman. Mr. Casey is a strong between the efficiency of Gen. McCleilan, and hence this action on his part. These numbers are being boosted in other parts of the sity. PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER OF THE TWELFTH NEW

New York cavalry (Third ira Harris Guard), was pre-rented with a handsoine gold mounted sabre, with solid senied with a newton and equipments, by the not com-mittee scathbard, best and equipments, by the not com-mission ed officers and privates of his company at Camp Washington, states listed, where the regiment is a pre-sent stationed. Hergeant Wilson made the presentation a cent upon the occasion, which was appropriately re-sponded to by Captain West.

Ficeing From the Draft to Come

There have been a number of arrivals from the States of parties escaping the expected conseription. Twenty or thirty arrived in Toronto yesterday.

Resource or St. Parties .- This body will give grand banquet at the Colone Assembly Rooms on St. Patrick's highs. The receive it quite a letter one and the likets, we restore, are learned to four hundred. They will be expected to some here at a meaning to be look to morrow establic, as runente lines, correct two reases directwish streets, foreral designatured process to memory and could be will be the excited results of the Knights on the 17th light.